

LAW DAY
2020



YOUR VOTE • YOUR VOICE
OUR DEMOCRACY
THE 19TH AMENDMENT AT 100



Securing Women's Right to Vote

The History of U.S. Women's Suffrage

Suffrage: *the right or privilege of voting in political matters* or the exercise of such right; especially : the right or power to participate in electing public officials and adopting or rejecting legislation in a representative form of government.

Webster's Dictionary



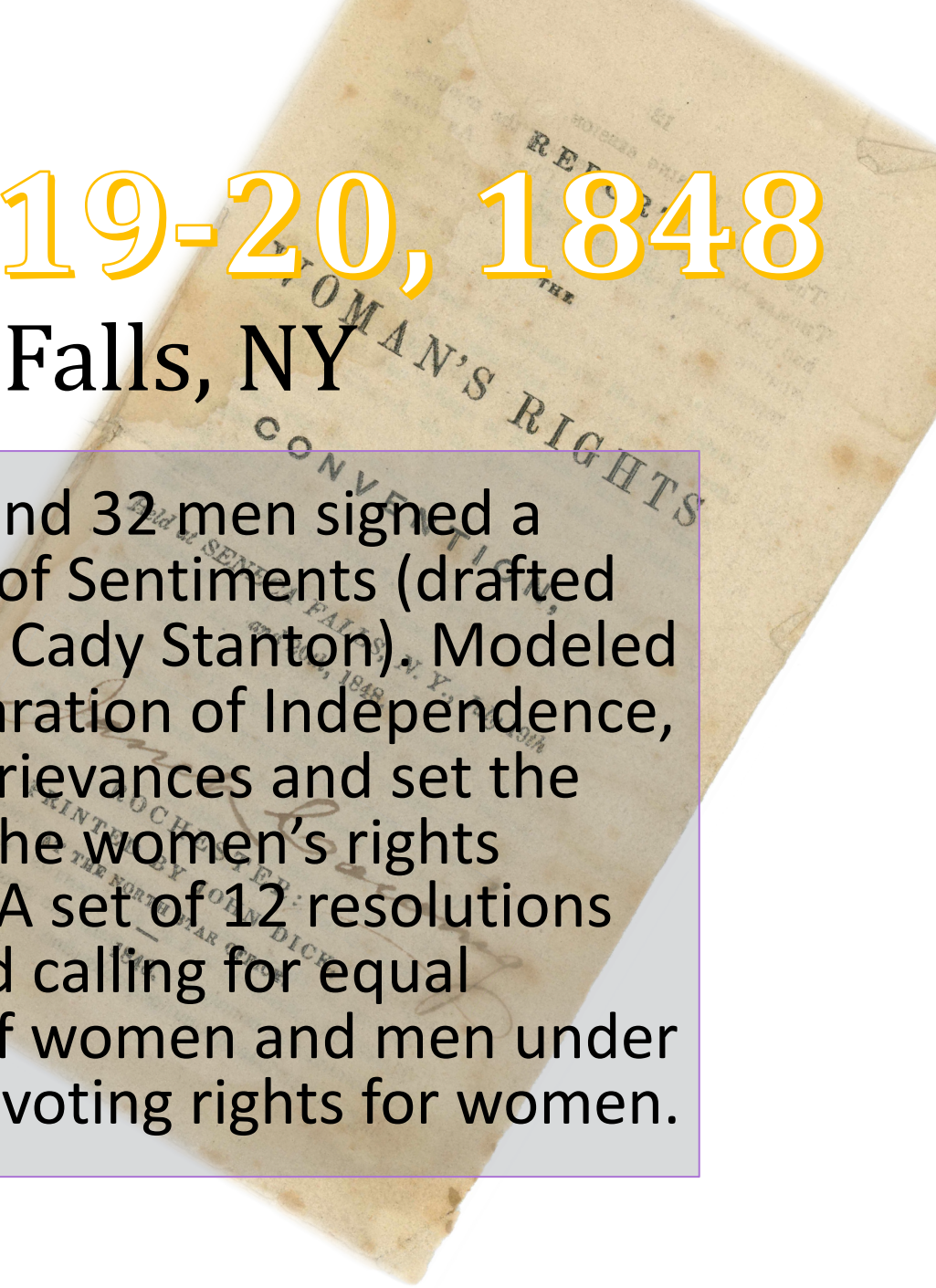
Stanton

Anthony

July 19-20, 1848

Seneca Falls, NY

68 women and 32 men signed a Declaration of Sentiments (drafted by Elizabeth Cady Stanton). Modeled on the Declaration of Independence, it outlined grievances and set the agenda for the women's rights movement. A set of 12 resolutions was adopted calling for equal treatment of women and men under the law and voting rights for women.

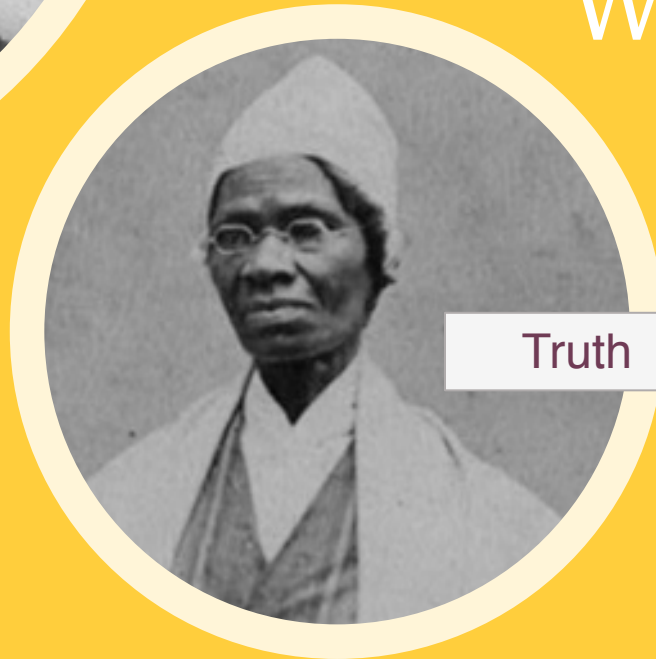




Davis

October 24-25, 1850

Worcester, MA



Truth



Stone

The First National Woman's Rights Convention attracted more than 1,000 attendees. Participants included Frederick Douglass, Paulina Wright Davis, Abby Kelley Foster, William Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone and Sojourner Truth.

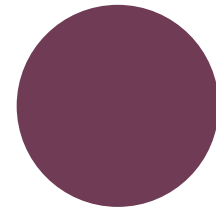
1866

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony formed the American Equal Rights Association (AERA), an organization for white and black women and men dedicated to the goal of universal suffrage. They petitioned Congress for “universal suffrage.”



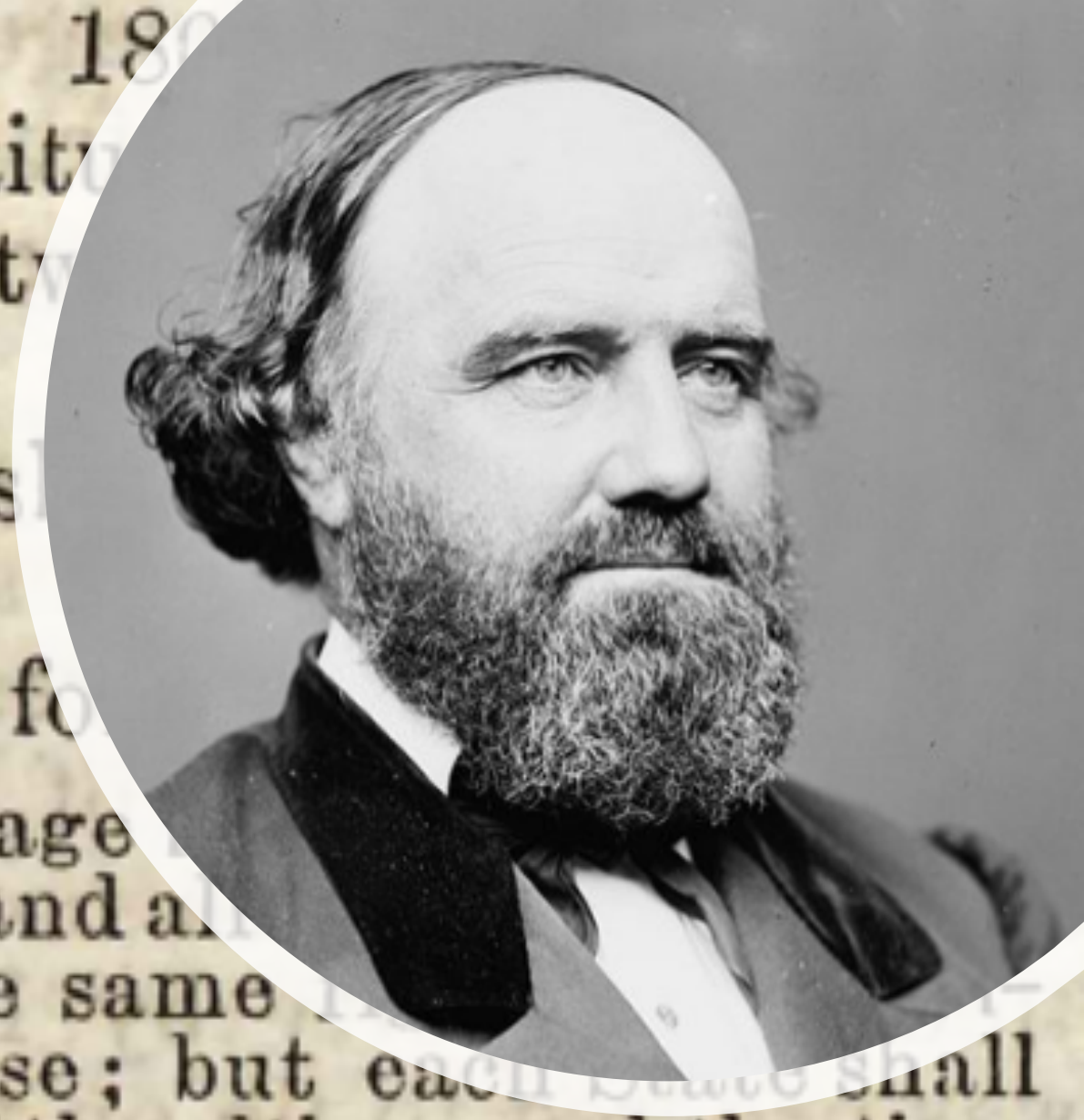
The 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified: “All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside” and that the rights of citizenship may not be “denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States.”

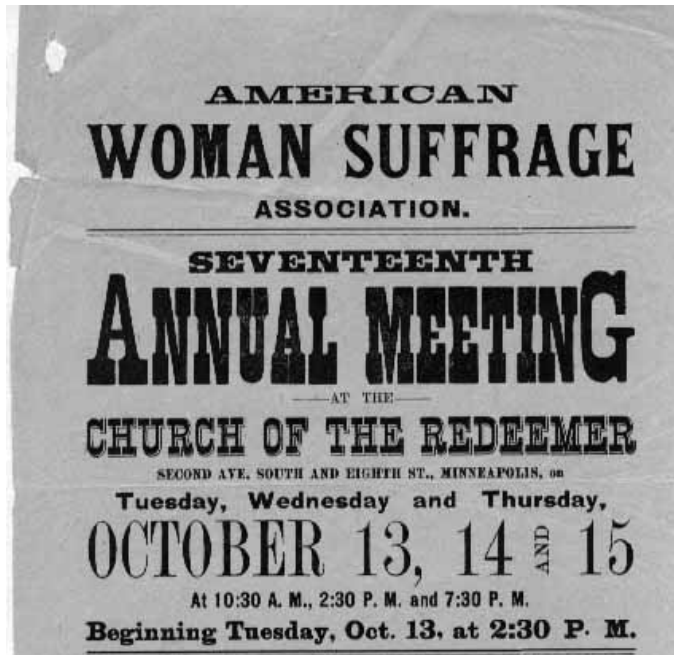
July 28, 1868



resolution (S. R. No. 186)
and the Constitution
States which was read to
ordered to be printed.
M. POMEROY. I ask
m
ART. 15. The basis of suffrage
shall be that of citizenship, and all
ized citizens shall enjoy the same
leges of the elective franchise; but each
determine by law the age of the citizen and the time
of residence required for the exercise of the right of
suffrage, which shall apply equally to all citizens

Senator S.C. Pomeroy of Kansas introduced a federal women's suffrage amendment in Congress. It was allowed to "lie on the table"—that is, rejected.





The women's rights movement split into two factions as a result of disagreements over the Fourteenth and soon-to-be-passed Fifteenth Amendments. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony formed the more radical, New York-based National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA). Lucy Stone, Henry Blackwell, and Julia Ward Howe organized the more conservative American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA), centered in Boston.

1869

CHAPTER 31.

AN ACT TO GRANT TO THE WOMEN OF WYOMING TERRITORY THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE, AND TO HOLD OFFICE.

December
10, 1869

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wyoming:

SEC. 1. That every woman of the age of twenty-one ^{Women's rights.} years, residing in this territory, may, at every election to be held under the laws thereof, cast her vote. And her rights to the elective franchise and to hold office shall be the same under the election laws of the territory, as those of electors.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

February
3, 1870

The 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified: “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”

February 12, 1870

Women in the Utah Territory were enfranchised. However, this law would be repealed in 1887. Utahn women did not regain the right to vote until 1896, when Utah became a state and included women's suffrage in its constitution.



Article 4.

Elections and Right of Suffrage.

Section 1. The rights of citizens of the State of Utah to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Both male and female citizens of this State shall enjoy equally all civil, political and religious rights and privileges.



1871

Washington, DC

Victoria Woodhull addressed the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, arguing that women already possessed the right to vote under the 14th Amendment. The committee rejected her argument.

TRIAL OF

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

1872

Rochester, NY

Continuing her strategy of civil disobedience, Susan B. Anthony registered and voted for Ulysses S. Grant in the presidential election in New York. She was arrested, tried, and convicted in 1873. Her defense, that the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment entitled her to vote, was unsuccessful.

ON THE

Charge of Illegal Voting,

AND ON THE

TRIAL OF

BEVERLY W. JONES, EDWIN T. MARSH



1873



Frances E. W. Harper.

Frances Ellen Watkins Harper presented the closing remarks to the American Woman Suffrage Association convention, where she stated: “much as white women need the ballot, colored women need it more.”

1874

The Supreme Court ruled in *Minor v. Happersett* that the 14th Amendment did not guarantee women the right to vote. Citizenship does not give women voting rights, and women's political rights are governed by individual states' jurisdictions, the Court determined.

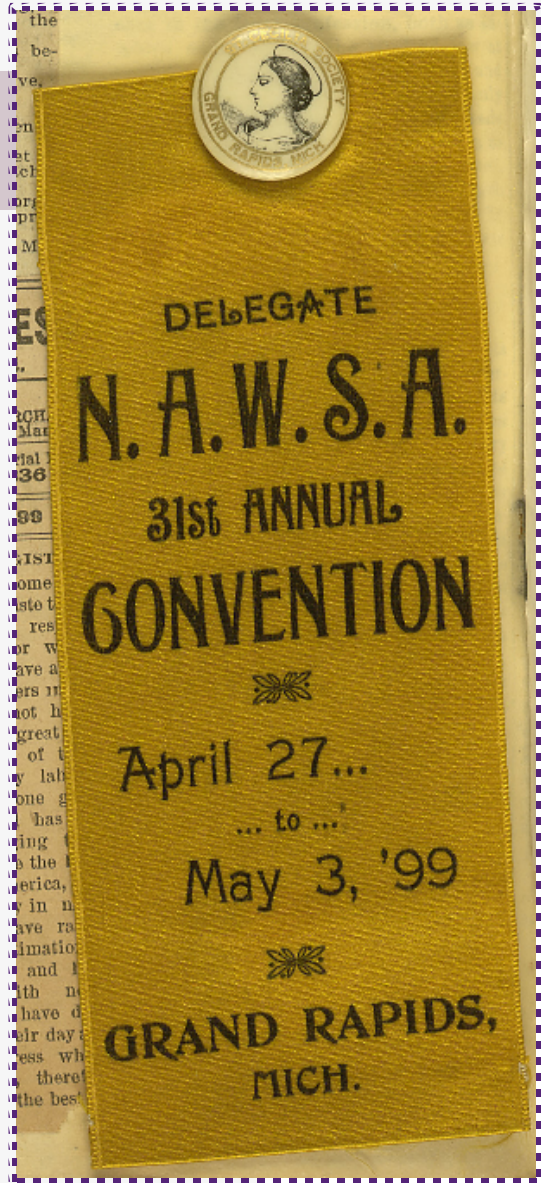


Virginia Minor

A black and white portrait of Aaron Sargent, a man with a full beard and mustache, wearing a suit and tie. The portrait is the background of the entire image.

January 10, 1878

California Senator Aaron Sargent introduced the Woman Suffrage Amendment into Congress. It included the language that would eventually become the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."



1890

The National Women Suffrage Association and the American Women Suffrage Association merged to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton. As the movement's mainstream organization, NAWSA organized state-by-state campaigns to obtain voting rights.



November 7, 1893

Colorado held a referendum on the subject of women's suffrage. The proposed amendment passed, making it the first time in U.S. history that a popular vote passed women's suffrage into law (as opposed to an executive order or a legislative amendment), and the first time in U.S. history that a state granted women's suffrage.



1896



Terrell

The National Association of Colored Women is formed with the goal of achieving equality for women of color. The association brings together more than 100 black women's clubs. Leaders include Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, Mary Church Terrell, and Anna Julia Cooper.



Ruffin

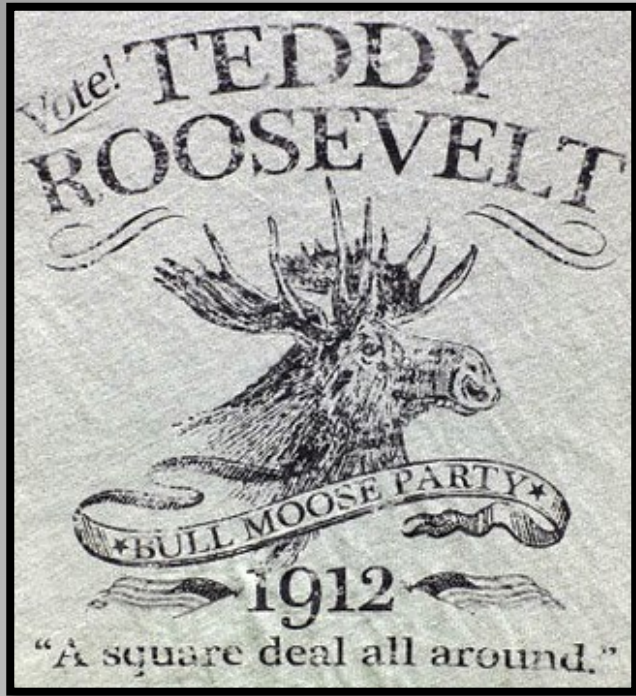


Cooper

January 21, 1896

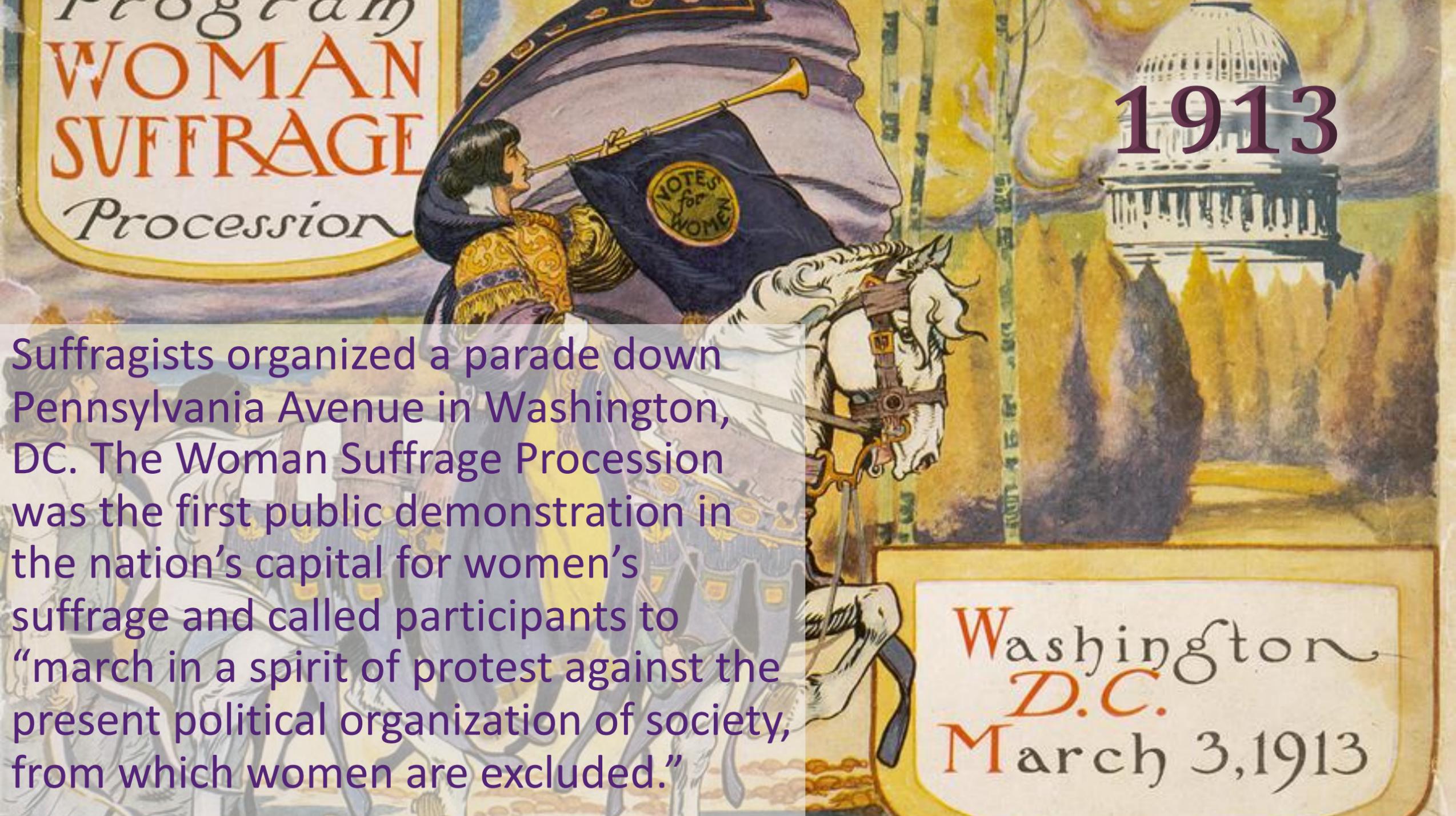
Idaho Territory enacts women's suffrage.
Western states and territories took the lead in
providing for women's right to vote.





1912

Theodore Roosevelt's Bull Moose Party became the first national major political party to support women's suffrage.



Program
**WOMAN
SUFFRAGE**
Procession

1913

Suffragists organized a parade down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, DC. The Woman Suffrage Procession was the first public demonstration in the nation's capital for women's suffrage and called participants to "march in a spirit of protest against the present political organization of society, from which women are excluded."

Washington
D.C.
March 3, 1913





1913

Alice Paul and Lucy Burns formed the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage. They focused on lobbying for a federal constitutional amendment to secure the national right to vote for women.



Burns

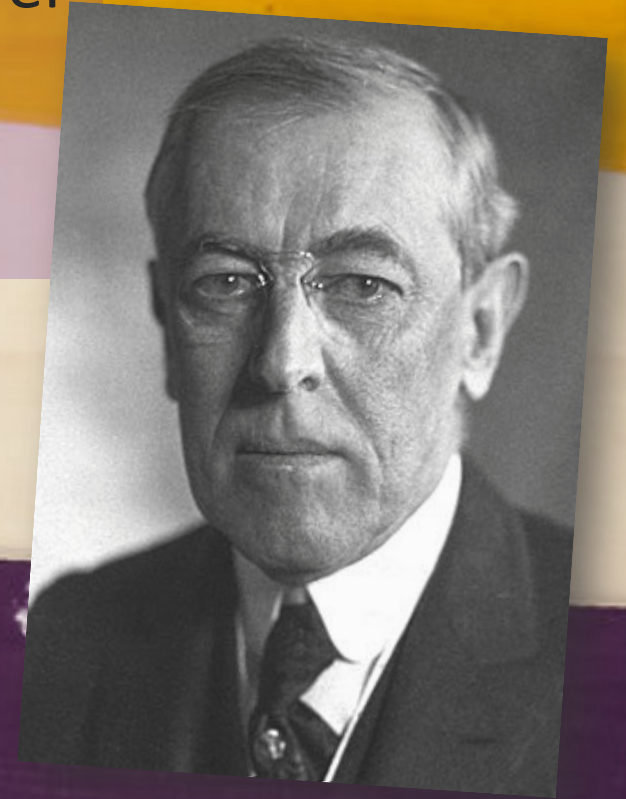


Paul



Alice Paul and her colleagues renamed the Congressional Union the National Woman's Party (NWP) and began introducing some of the methods used by the suffrage movement in Britain. Tactics included demonstrations, parades, mass meetings, and picketing the White House over the refusal of President Woodrow Wilson and other incumbent Democrats to actively support the Suffrage Amendment.

1916



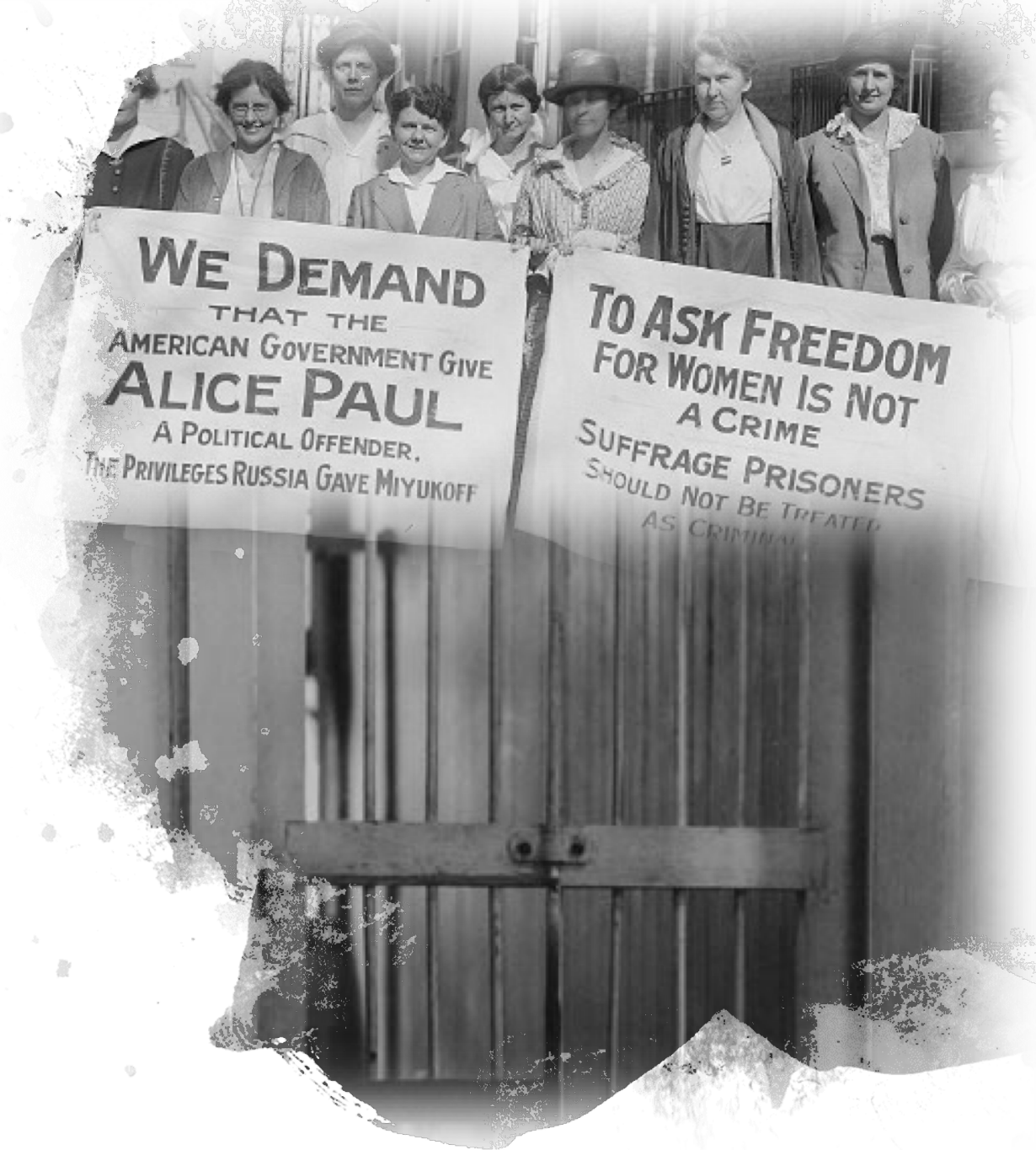
1916

Jeannette Rankin of Montana was the first woman elected to the House of Representatives. Woodrow Wilson stated that the Democratic Party platform will support suffrage.



1917

Pickers are arrested on charges of “obstructing traffic,” during a demonstration. Alice Paul and others are convicted and incarcerated at the Occoquan Workhouse in Virginia. While imprisoned, Alice Paul began a hunger strike and was forcibly fed a mixture of eggs and milk for nutrition.





1917

Women won the vote in New York State. More than a million women signed a suffrage petition. The suffrage measure won by a margin of 100,000 votes in New York City and broke even in the rest of the state.

1918



"I Intend to VOTE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE"

In New Jersey, because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the State.

I Think New Jersey Will Be Greatly Benefited by the Change"

THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

In January, after much bad press about the treatment of Alice Paul and the other imprisoned women, and the country still at war in World War I, President Wilson announced that women's suffrage was urgently needed as a "war measure." World War I ended that November.

U. S. NAVAL TELEGRAPH SERVICE OFFICIAL TELEGRAM

RECEIVING SERVICE	STATION HANDLING TELEGRAM	TRANSMISSION SERVICE
NAV NA 9		

PREFECTURE NOV 11-1918

PAT

BREST

SIGNATURE ARMISTICE EST OFFICIELLE EXECUTER ORDRES RECUS

1125AM

2872

AMNAVPAR

NAVAL FORCES IN FRANCE
COMMUNICATION OFFICE

DATE	DUTY	ORIGIN	DESTINATION	FORWARDED	AVIATION	ACTION
1-11	RECEIVED	AMNAVPAR	COMFRAN			HALLIGAN

#2872 Armistice signed at five o'clock this morning and hostilities ceased at eleven o'clock 123311 2872 Long.

2872

NAV

NAVAL FORCES IN FRANCE
COMMUNICATION OFFICE

ORIGIN	DESTINATION	FORWARDED	AVIATION	ACTION
AMNAVPAR	COMFRAN			WILSON

Armistice signed 11 a.m. hostilities
ceasing by U.S. Army
15207 Jackson

RALLY!



FOR THE
WOMAN
SUFFRAGE
AMENDMENT

1919

The Woman Suffrage Amendment, also known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, is passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate. It is then sent to the states for ratification.

“Shall not be denied...”

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),
That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.

“ARTICLE _____.

“The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

“Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

“...on account of sex.”

1919-1920

Ratification by the states

- Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan were the first states to ratify the 19th Amendment, all on June 10, 1919, six days after it was approved by Congress.
- On August 18, 1920, Tennessee was the 36th state to ratify the 19th Amendment, the number required under the U.S. Constitution to make it law.
- Mississippi was the last state to ratify the 19th Amendment (1984).



August 18, 1920

After Tennessee became the 36th state to ratify, the 19th Amendment to the Constitution was certified as law, granting American women the national right to vote. United States Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby signed a proclamation certifying the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, officially extending universal suffrage to women across the country.

SUFFRAGE PROCLAIMED BY COLBY, WHO SIGNS AT HOME EARLY IN DAY

**50 - Year Struggle
Ends in Victory
for Women**

**NO CEREMONY
IN FINAL ACTION**

**Secretary Felicitates
Leaders; Hails
New Era.**



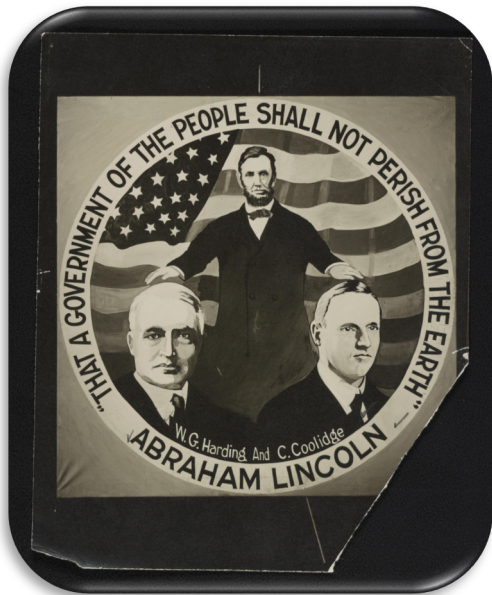
James M.
Cox and
Franklin D.
Roosevelt
(Democrats)

1920

The first post-suffrage election

THE Presidential election was the first test of universal suffrage in the United States. It will be a long time before all returns are in and before the States will be able to gather and report fully concerning women's part in the great contest. It is estimated that between 28 -

Warren G. Harding and
Calvin Coolidge
(Republicans)



Overall, women voted at a rate of 2/3 that of men. There were significant variations at state and local levels. In Kentucky, 57% of eligible women voters turned out. Women were elected to the Michigan state senate; women mayors were elected all over the country; and in Yoncalla, Oregon, the entire city council was replaced with women.





Indian Citizenship Act

Native Americans given full citizenship. However, some states continue to disenfranchise them.



Immigration and Nationality Act (McCarran-Walter Act)
All Asian-Americans granted citizenship and voting rights.



1965: Voting Rights Act

Makes illegal acts intended to keep African Americans and other people of color from voting.



1971

The voting age is lowered from 21 to 18, so that those old enough to fight in Vietnam could vote.

Voting Rights Since the 19th Amendment